

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Don't kill the birds. Leave them alone to kill the bugs.

The government does well to keep a line on fertilizer dealers.

The loaman has plenty of time in which to arrange for his shortage.

Rhea county is proposing to standardize the breeds of hogs and poultry raised in the county.

High prices and meatless days add considerably to the gravity of the crime of chicken stealing.

An exchange suggests that the Congressional Record be denatured by leaving out the speeches.

"Buttermilk to Be Well Guarded."—Headline. It is so well guarded now that we seldom see any of it.

Nashville has organized a league to "wipe out mob rule," and the league has passed the necessary resolutions.

Daughters of the cabinet looking for jobs from which to support war orphans indicate the spread of democracy.

Cotton, corn and wheat exports decrease.—Headline. Because, perhaps, available export stocks are running low.

Mr. Campers thinks we are too busy in the war to waste any time on prohibition. And then proceeds to waste some.

In the ordinary course of human events, it seems probable that more will soon be known of Japan's war policy.

The laborer who offers to work longer hours, if necessary to speed up war work, is the exact opposite of the war profiteer.

An effort is being made in the Kentucky legislature to give the state an approximately fair legislative reapportionment.

Belaboring the men who defeated the armed ship proposition at this late day is our idea of finding something to while away the time.

If Dr. Holmes were now living, he would probably find his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" personified in the food administrator.

That Muscle Shoals power and nitrate plant development is one of the south's big propositions which is continually growing bigger.

Surface indications are that the prohibition amendment, when it comes up for consideration, will be ratified by Alabama with a whoop.

The Jackson Sun estimates that it takes twenty sheep to clothe one soldier. A good many more sheep are needed if we are to have a big army.

It hurts Von Hertling's feelings for Germany to be accused of any imperialistic intentions. She is still "defending" herself, even from Belgium!

Labor unions do well to condemn lynching. No friend of American institutions can afford to propagate the idea of taking the law into the hands of mobs.

The governor of North Carolina has proposed an apportionment of the offices between the parties in the counties, but the idea does not seem to have met much encouragement.

President Milton H. Smith does not mention the name of the paper—or at least it is not made public—to which the L. & N. contributed \$15,000. In 1907, but many scribbles will have an idea.

Remarks the Nashville Banner: "The next president of the United States may be a native of a southern state very close to Tennessee. And we are not referring to the esteemed secretary of the treasury when we venture the suggestion." It is not customary for our contemporary to thus speak in riddles.

In a scholarly essay, Maj. H. M. Doak recently pointed out that whether a certain river bivalve or a strength portion of the anatomy were had in mind, m-u-s-c-l-e was originally the correct spelling, and that it really didn't matter which gave its name to the famous shoals in the Tennessee river, so far as the spelling was concerned. But it was throwing words away upon the Nashville Banner which rebelliously insists on spelling it mussel. When, therefore, the government has completed that great plant at Muscle Shoals, it should see to it that the Banner does not surreptitiously remove it to Muscle Shoals.

WHAT WILL MR. WILSON SAY?

After a delay of two days the text of the speech of Chancellor Von Hertling finally has come through.

On its face it is a mild-mannered sort of utterance, and under ordinary conditions would bring the end of the war in sight.

For in terms he accepts Mr. Wilson's basis.

But while the chancellor speaks in somewhat seductive tones, Gen. Hoffmann's army approaches Petrograd.

The difficulty about making peace has come to be not so much what the lips say as what the arms do.

Even the great newspaper organs of Great Britain—the Manchester Guardian, Westminster Gazette and London Daily News—which have favored a peace by negotiation, now are unwilling to trust the enemy.

What feeling our president has in the matter will not for some time be evident. No doubt he will await an expression also from Count Cernin, of Austria-Hungary, before he again addresses congress.

Unquestionably, however, recent events in Russia have discouraged the pacifists everywhere. They feel that a conquering Germany would endeavor to lure other countries into a trap as were the bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk.

Now Von Hertling defends the advance into Russia as being necessary to restore order. Also, no doubt, he wishes to cause an overturn of the government there. These are all perfectly human and natural emotions.

Indeed, the world is pretty well disgusted with Trotsky and Lenin. Yet the German acts do not like very well with the reichstag resolutions for a peace without annexations or indemnities.

True, Germany says they will give up some of the provinces and make governments of others.

The truth is, we have reached a point in the war where we are unwilling to credit the enemy with good faith in anything.

This good faith among nations must, to some extent, be restored before they can negotiate.

The German chancellor, again, in effect, renews his offer for a conference. He asks Belgium to name its terms. There is much that is apparently frank and conciliatory, and yet we also fear, Machiavellian in the statement.

His references to Ireland, India, and Egypt will anger England. The whole utterance is evidently intended to drive America from those he terms our imperialistic allies, and then again by proposing to satisfy Belgium he hopes to draw the rest of us from the Latin.

At first glance the speech seems not to offer hope of further parley, but let us hear first from the president before closing our minds to the ideas that are being discussed by the nations. So often before the newspapers and other publicists have dismissed all thoughts of peace, and Mr. Wilson has clearly indicated the common sense view and brought the antagonists closer together. He may do so again. But he has a difficult task.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

The Nashville Banner shows interest in the evident intention of Japan to intervene in Siberia. With the Teutonic powers marching toward Petrograd, under the guise of restoring order, and the little yellow soldiers apparently about to take upon themselves the task of restoring order also in the far east, we are approaching somewhat closer to an apparent concert of action between our enemy and a country nominally an ally.

One of the chief dangers in the continuance of the war is that Japan will find some ground for a change in position. Officially Japan is in the war because of its treaty obligations. It does not make any pretensions to being a friend of democracy. No two countries in the world are as imperialistic today as the sunflower kingdom and Germany.

In our recent treaty with Japan we practically gave them a free hand in China. The policy of Great Britain is about the same. China is left helpless. Japan, in agreement with Germany, might exercise control over Manchuria and would thus realize its aspirations. Some of the most interesting developments in the great war may come in the far east, and also in Central and South America.

We need not expect the enemy to neglect the cultivation of the sullen sentiment against us in the countries to our south, and as soon as they can spare submarines from the blockade of Europe they will use them both to strike our commerce, especially the nitrate ships from Chile, and they will also muniton any army which can be used against us.

A contributor to the Memphis Commercial Appeal insists that cotton is a food plant and urges, while the acreage need not be increased, more intensive methods of cultivation be adopted to increase the crop. The latter suggestion is worthy of universal commendation.

It might serve to relieve the apprehension of Col. Watterson and some female "opponents" if they were assured that women who do not want to vote will not be compelled to do so.

GIVE THE MEN CLEAN SPOWS.

The sheriff of Greenville, S. C., recently closed the so-called "girlie" shows operated near the military camp. But it was only in order to collect the fine of \$100. They were permitted to continue their footlight specialties.

These shows constitute one of the problems of the camp.

We are having a great deal of attention paid to the social evil.

Very properly the government is seeking to enforce the laws against vice, as well as against drink, in order to protect the physical well-being of the troops.

It ought to be based on a higher and more moral consideration, but if the question of efficiency has called attention to it, even so a start has been made.

It is a notorious fact that in time of war these problems become acute. We recently read an interesting book by an English soldier. He was ashamed that many young women of his country had become so excited over the soldiers that their usual restraints had been overcome. Many young girls ran wild and could not be controlled.

We have seen something of the same kind in connection with the women who have had to be interned in our jail. For some of them unscrupulous lawyers made bonds several times in a single night. Women so weak and vicious may be dragged down to a low level. The soldiers they meet may also be injured mentally as well as physically.

The mothers who give their sons for defense of the country will feel more calm if they know that they have no serious dangers other than the shells of the enemy.

And the mothers of girls have less to fear when men are brought to realize that there is no double standard of morals.

But, back to our mutton. Why does the government permit these "girlie" shows at the camps? Is it consistent with the efforts to preserve the morals of the men at the same time to permit before them exhibitions which depend on salaciousness, prurience and exhibitions of persons? Why put immoral thoughts in the minds of soldiers, as do such shows, if the provost guards are to apprehend the offenders afterward?

The soldier is entitled to clean amusements. There should be plenty of movies, and comedy and melodrama and music in which he can join.

But, for goodness sake, cut out the girl shows, the song and dance of low species, the vulgar joke and display of limbs, the sex and triangle plays, and keep the minds of the men clean.

We believe the men in the camps would appreciate such a change of program.

SYMPATHY WITH FORD.

"Henry Ford is suing the Chicago Tribune for libel, the Tribune having questioned the patriotism of Mr. Ford in the preparation controversy before we entered the war. Unfortunately for the Tribune, Mr. Ford's patriotism has stood a better test than the newspapers since we commenced to make war, and the public is noticing the difference. 'Nobody,' remarks the Charleston News and Courier, 'is working harder against the country than the Tribune in its efforts to break down public confidence in President Wilson and the government'; while Mr. Ford is giving the best that is in him to the unselfish service of his country, the government drawing freely upon his time, his money and his factories. The Tribune has undoubtedly gone too far in its campaign for frightfulness directed at Washington. It has had one and two editorials a day ever since we went to war attacking the government and disparaging the efforts the government has made to put the country squarely in the fight, while its Washington bureau fills the paper's news columns with partisan propaganda, designed to weaken the government."—Montgomery Advertiser.

Criticism by such papers as the Tribune might be constructive, but in many cases, including its own, it seems to be captious and faultfinding and accomplishes no good result. Henry Ford, among American manufacturers and publicists, was probably the most determined and certainly the most influential opponent of the present war. But since it has been declared, no one has seen a word from his lips or pen in opposition, and he has turned over to the government one of his great factories and is doing much government work at the others and himself is serving at Washington. The loyal support received by the government from men like Henry Ford is one of its chief assets.

Mr. Shepherd's proposal to indict and prosecute misdemeanants "on information" sounds interesting and seems reasonable and practicable if it is legal. He is of opinion that it is perfectly legal in Tennessee. We remember, however, that Atty.-Gen. Jeff McCann once tried to proceed in this way against Nashville saloonists whom the grand jury would not indict and Judge Hart refused to allow him to file his "information." Whether the matter was taken to the supreme court for final adjudication, we do not know, though we have a lingering impression that it was. But perhaps the matter rests in the discretion of the presiding judge. If such practice should become general it ought to result in reducing court costs very appreciably. With other considerations equal, that is an end much to be desired.

A weekly exchange marvels that Chattanooga papers have not had more to say about the Middle Tennessee powder plant over near Nashville. It should remember, however, that Chattanoogaans are very busy people, and sometimes fail to keep track of the government's benefactions in behalf of the needy.

Some modesty was at first manifested, but it appears that the Wisconsin senatorial vacancy is not to go begging for an occupant.

Announcement that the government wants 1,000 goats may be given various interpretations.

THE ROAD PROBLEM.

That the recent extremely cold weather was very destructive to roads seems to be the universal experience. And this situation has served to bring into prominence again the perennial problem of road construction. The season was unusual is admitted, but it disclosed the fact that in methods of road building we have not learned how to construct roads which will last until we can pay for them. It seems to us that it would be well to consider the possibility of achieving the same end in a different and less expensive way.

We believe that road conservation or preservation ranks equal in importance with road making, but that it has been largely overlooked. It is less pretentious and spectacular and not a matter of interest to contractors. We believe the task of keeping roads in good condition is an easier one than that of restoring them to good condition when they are badly damaged. But we also believe it is much less a problem of construction than one of regulation of traffic. There are certain forms of traffic which rapidly destroy the best roads at certain seasons. These we think might be effectually regulated without involving anything like the hardship which a rebuilding of the roads would cause.

Narrow-tired wagons are the eternal enemies of good roads. The two cannot be associated with much better success than can dogs and sheep. And narrow tires are not a necessity. They are simply the product of fossilized habit. Wide tires would meet every requirement and would prove grateful rather than destructive to the roads. Once the habit was broken, it would cost no more to make a wide-tired wagon than a narrow-tired one. And think of the road taxes it would save to the man who doesn't use any sort of wagon! Road building and upkeep would be reduced in a night to an insignificant minimum. In our opinion, legislators and road authorities could perform no better service than to take steps to inaugurate this reform.

Since this country has become involved in war much has been accomplished in the way of promoting directness and cutting out red tape. Whatever has been thought necessary to hasten processes or remove obstacles has been done without ceremony. This leads us to wish sometimes that good roads and their care could be considered war needs and have the attention of some efficiency expert for a few minutes. What a smashing of fossils and traditions there would be!

An editorial of a Kentucky paper is before us as we write. It reveals a situation exactly like that in this state. Its survey also brings it to the same conclusion as that announced above. Something ought to be done. The width of wagon tires should be regulated by law. Those who persist in using narrow ones should be made to pay an extra tax proportioned to the damage done. We cannot be forever building roads and piling debts higher and higher.

MORE FISH WANTED.

One of the fixed government policies is the stimulation of food production in every practicable way, and the careful conservation of all food supplies. Anything which conduces to either of these ends is a matter of interest to the government. Moreover, the government agencies organized to assist and advise in carrying forward the work. Any information available is to be had for the asking.

In a survey of the situation, it has been discovered that the amount of fish caught and marketed in the country last year showed a loss over the year preceding, and an effort will be made to remedy the difficulty. For one thing, the regulations governing the taking of fish from American waters will be somewhat relaxed. The government, however, will still keep a hand on the situation and will endeavor to prevent exhausting the stocks of what are known as "game" fish.

Quite a sensible proportion of the American food supply is furnished by fish, and that this source should be more fully developed is rendered all the more necessary by the promulgation of meatless days and the recent order commanding all of the canned salmon in the country. Fish is a very wholesome alternative, as well as substitute, for beef and pork. Mr. Hoover has called a meeting of federal fish commissioners for March 15, at which time some comprehensive plan may be worked out.

In view of the food situation, there is every reason why the available supply of fish products and their more consistent use as an item of daily diet should be increased, and promoted. It is to be hoped that steps looking to this end will be successful.

Somebody, in searching out the diary of George Washington's father, announces the discovery that it was a plum tree, not a cherry tree, that was cut down, and that a saw, not a hatchet, was used. Which, however, makes it hardly worth while to spoil Pastor Weems' story.

Great Britain is very much in doubt as to whether Von Hertling was really trying to help settle the Irish question.

THREE MEN SHOT BY FRENZIED-MUSICIAN

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—Three members of the Musicians' union were shot yesterday by a fellow member who had been ordered expelled because he had refused to stand when "The Star Spangled Banner" was played recently in the Civic auditorium. The expelled member, Guido Turi, fired six shots into a crowd of union members, three taking effect, but no one was seriously wounded.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

TAKING PRISONERS

(E. T. B. in Popular Mechanics.)

An idea persists in many quarters today that at any time a combatant gets into a place too tight for his courage, or a place where continued opposition to an overwhelming force means nothing but useless suicide, all he has to do is to surrender. The popular idea of this giving up in the face of odds is symbolized by the photographed silhouette of a German, walking toward the allied trenches with hands held aloft, and crying, "Meer, Kameraden!"

The truth is much sterner than this. Neither a German nor a fighter under the allied flags has this privilege always. In fact, more than half the soldiers who actually desire to surrender, and who would most certainly do so if given the opportunity, are forced to fight to the end.

Prisoners cannot be taken by either side except at certain stages of the combat. Under the instructions issued to our boys at the cantonments today, given to the officers at the reserve officers' training camps, and used by the armies of the allies and such of our troops as have figured in attacks thus far, no prisoners can be taken until all objectives of the sector of the attack in question have been established.

Let us illustrate this. In most normal attacks today the battalion is the unit. In the case of a "big push," that is, an attack which extends over five miles or more of front—the regiment, an elastic body consisting of any number of battalions—(under the army system adopted by France, England, and Italy, and which probably soon will be adopted by the United States war college) sometimes is the unit, but not often.

The battalion usually forms a wave, and is given a definite objective. If there are only three waves, each battalion's objective may be one of the three opposing trenches. The time card of attack will designate the hour of the advance (zero hour), the kind of barrage (box, creeping or lifting), and the method of advance behind the barrage. Also the card will state exactly the minute and second that each objective should be gained.

In making out these cards no more time is allowed than is deemed absolutely necessary, for seconds wasted in accomplishing the purpose of an attack account for scores of killed and wounded.

The way it all works out is that every ounce of offensive strength possessed by a battalion is needed all of the time until the trench is taken, new trench is made, and the infantry counter-attacks repulsed. Prisoners might stop the advance as effectively as a large body of men brought up as reserves in the opposing trench, for they would demand an escort to the rear.

In the case of a sudden attack on lines of communication to the rear have been established. These have to follow quickly, of course, else ammunition will give out among the fighters of the trench, but the ammunition runners—brave men who take three-to-one chances with death against the unprotected waste of No Man's Land that they may bring cartridges and grenades to the defenders—have no time or inclination to escort captured Germans back of the lines. It stands to reason that until safe means of communication with the rear have been established, it is suicidal for the attacking party to waste time with prisoners. It is not a pretty thought but c'est la guerre! The same syllogisms and conclusions were discovered and acted upon by the German armies long before the allies were able to do more than strain heart, soul and body in attempting to stem the seemingly inexorable tide of Teutons. Now that the allies in turn are doing the major work of the attacking, they have had to adopt exactly the same measures. Where tactics and the promptings of humanity clash in war—well, tactics cannot lose.

These principles are general, of course, and apply to all armies in the field. In certain quarters deep-seated grudges are nursed; certain regiments would not take an enemy prisoner if brought a prince's ransom with him. The most spectacular of these grudges, perhaps, is between the Black Watch regiment of Canadians and the Prussian guards. It is not necessary to detail all the horrible atrocities which gave cause to this terrible super-animosities; one instance will be sufficient. To begin with, the Canadians had no more feeling against Prussians than they had against Austrians or Turks. All were enemies, of course, and to be vanquished, but each individual Prussian was regarded as a human being. When he tried to surrender, the Canadians were all too glad to strain a point, if possible, and allow him to do so. One day, however, two lieutenants were wounded, both from the Black Watch. A German patrol captured them. Three days later the sweep of the Black Watch gained the particular trench to which they had been taken. The two lieutenants had been crucified to wooden stakes and left to die. Now any German that looks like a Prussian guard to a Canadian has no chance to save himself by surrender, and the same idea has been adopted by the guards themselves.

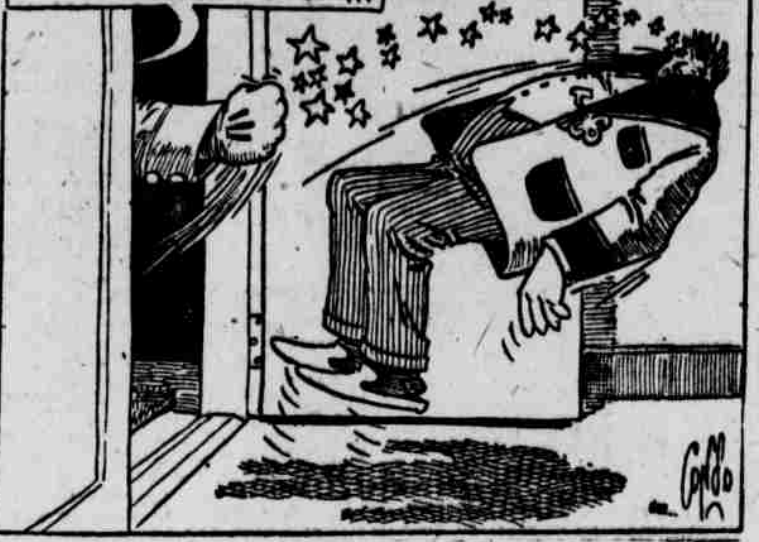
DEATH OF WIFE OF SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS Washington, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, wife of the senior senator from Iowa, died last night after a three days' illness.

I CAME TO GET THAT BOOK YOU BORROWED FROM ME ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO AND WHICH YOU PROMISED TO RETURN IN A COUPLE OF WEEKS.

LET ME SEE—OH, YES, I LOANED IT TO WATSON, AND IF YOU'LL COME IN AND WAIT A MINUTE I'LL RUN OVER AND GET IT.



OH, DON'T LET ME BOTHER YOU—AND GET IT, UNLESS HE'S LOANED IT TO SOMEBODY ELSE!!!



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

(Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Co. The New York Evening World.)

"On the first of the month I'm going to turn over a new leaf," said Mr. Jarr, gloomily.

"You should have done it on the first of the year," replied Mrs. Jarr. "In that case the reform would now be some months in effect." "I'm not talking about reform either," Mr. Jarr retorted. "That is, not my reform. If a lot of people who think they are so very good were only as good as the old man they'd be all right."

"Meaning whom?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "Never you mind whom," was the reply. "But I just want to tell you that I'm not going to stand for a lot of things that are going on around here."

"What's going on around here?" asked Mrs. Jarr quickly. "Instinctively she sensed Mr. Jarr was trying to start something. In such a case what good wife but will jump gladly into the fray!"

"Well, never mind what," said Mr. Jarr feebly, for he realized when discussions occur in the home the man gets the worst of it.

"But I insist on knowing!" snapped Mrs. Jarr. "You have made some very queer remarks indeed! What do you mean? Out with it!"

Thus goaded, Mr. Jarr took a stand to fight for his rights and his fires to protest against picked-up codfish for father and broiled lamb chops for visitors, and other indignities a husband endures.

"Well," he said suddenly, "I want you to get that old battle axe out of this house."

"What old battle axe?" I don't understand you!" retorted Mrs. Jarr. "Mrs. Gratch, the suffragette; Mrs. Gratch, the pacifist; Mrs. Gratch, the hobnobber," said Mr. Jarr. "She gets lamb chops in this house when I get salt codfish. She is permitted to get the newspapers first in the front room; she takes it easy on the davenport; the only comfortable thing to lay off on the house. She breaks my new pipe. But even if she didn't I wouldn't be permitted to smoke it. I want her thrown out."

"You forget—no, you don't forget—you say such things because you know Mrs. Gratch is my friend!" sniffed Mrs. Jarr. "The way you act is enough to make me become a pacifist, too! Well, perhaps Mrs. Gratch is right. If women were all bolsheviks, she says, they could say and do as they please, and no man would dare criticize them."

"There is no need for women to be bolshevik if bring that about," said

Mr. Jarr. "That's the way it is right now. Women do and say what they please and nobody dare criticize them."

"I know what you are after," said Mrs. Jarr with false calmness. "All you are trying to do is to pick a quarrel with me so you can rush out of the house and tell your sympathizing friends that your wife says you; that she has become a bashibazouk!"

"Oh, that I should live to be called a bashibazouk!" And right in front of his children! Where are the children? Oh, yes, they've gone to bed! Well, right in front of my children, had they been present—(he called a bashibazouk!)

"I didn't call you anything of the sort!" cried Mr. Jarr in astonishment. "All I said was that I did not want you to be a bolshevik like Mrs. Gratch, who is taking it easy in the front room on my davenport, reading my evening papers, under the light of my new reading lamp!"

"Oh! Oh!" interrupted Mrs. Jarr. "To call me a bashibazouk!"

"I deny it! My dear, you are really mistaken," pleaded Mrs. Jarr. "I did call Mrs. Gratch a bolshevik. I never heard the other word."

"It's what they call the pacifists in England—a dreadful name!" sobbed Mrs. Jarr.

"Now, we have nothing to do with that," said Mr. Jarr. "But, honest, am I wrong in kicking about that woman coming here and making herself at home and stirring up trouble. Why doesn't she go to her own home?"

"Ah, there you see!" exclaimed Mrs. Jarr. "She has no home. She married her last marriage—Mr. Michael Angelo Dinkston, and he used her dreadfully; ran away from her, was extravagant with the housekeeping money; was never satisfied, no matter how hard she worked; fussed with her and nagged her if she was out late on business—why, that dreadful Dinkston made her life a horror!"

"He did, did he?" cried Mr. Jarr. "Well, I think I know where to locate Dinkston. If you can have her in the front room I'll have him in the dining room!"

"Don't do anything rash," said Mrs. Jarr. "You'll only drive her away. For some reason, she's terribly afraid of him. He always out-talks her!"

NO MORE MEASLES AT CAMP WHEELER, GEORGIA

Wacon, Ga., Feb. 27.—It was announced at the base hospital last night that there is not a case of measles at Camp Wheeler, the first time since early in November.

There were two deaths yesterday, both from abscesses, the victims being Reuben L. Smith, Nicholsville, Ala., and Walter Brahm, Wisner, Ala.

22 Million Families in the United States

If EACH FAMILY saved one cup of wheat flour it would amount to 5,500,000 pounds, or more than 28,000 barrels. If this saving was made three times a week, it would amount to 858,000,000 pounds, or 4,377,000 barrels in a year.

You can do your share in effecting this saving and really help to win the war by omitting white bread from one meal today and baking in its place muffins or corn bread made according to this recipe:

Corn Meal Muffins

1/2 cup corn meal
1 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

2 tablespoons sugar
No eggs
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Sift dry ingredients together into bowl; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven about 20 minutes. Same batter may be baked as corn bread in greased shallow pan.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., DEPT. H, 135 William St., New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR